FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1837. [NO. 1032.

D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
er annum, if paid in advance;
d during the year of subscrip-
3 50 at the end of the year.

EMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
blication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

COFFEE.

prime green Cuba COFFEE,
gh scented Rio ditto.
ale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
31-4t.

-Gulf Cotton Seed,
d Red Clover Seed,

sale by C. P. MALLETT.

To Hire.

ly young NEGRO BOYS, about 13
years of age, to hire by the month.—
s office.
31-3w.

H CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,

3,—To be drawn in Wadesborough,
aturday 18th March, in which are
he following handsome prizes:
of $15,000
of 6,000
of 3,000
of 2,500
of 1,000
any of 500, 300, 200, &c. &c., amount-
ing in all to $296,446.
nly $6; Halves $3; Quarters $1 50.
For sale by
HOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
13. 28td
rs by mail (post paid) will be attended to.
Cheraw Gazette will give the above one

tteville and Western
RAIL ROAD.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of
ription to the Stock of the Fayetteville
n Rail Road Company, will be opened
wing Counties and under the direction
wing named persons, at such places in
ies, and at such times as the said Com-
may direct. An instalment of Two
each Share will be required at the
bscribing; the Commissioners are re-
forward the money as paid, and the
bscriptions, as they progress, to E. L
Fayetteville.
TICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill,
Robert McRackan,
A. Baker.
ANOVER...James Owen,
Aaron Lazarus,
Alexander Anderson.
.....James Burney,
Joseph Gillespie,
John I. McMillan.
ON.....W. McKay,
W. Faison,
Ollen Mobley.
US.....A. Troy,
Josiah Maultsby,
Augustus Smith.
N.....John W. Powell,
Archibald A. T. Smith,
Richard C. Bunting.
.....W. R. Gales,
W. H. Haywood, Jr.,
Samuel F. Patterson.
M.....N. A. Stedman,
Charles J. Williams,
John J. Alston.
.....John B. Kelly,
Charles Chalmers,
C. W. Dowd.
ND.....Alfred Dockery,
Walter F. Leak,
G. Thomas.
.....A. Myers,
John A. McRae,
Joseph Medley.
MERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar,
Duncan McRae, Sr.,
W. Harris.
.....Hamilton C. Jones,
Hon. R. M. Pearson,
William Chambers.
PH.....Alexander Gray,
Jesse Henshaw,
A. Brower.
ON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave,
Henry R. Dusenberry,
Dr. William Holt.
RD.....N. Mendenhall,
Jesse Lindsay,
John Morehead.
US.....Paul Barringer,
William F. Phifer,
George Klutts.
.....Thomas A. Allison,
C. F. Davidson,
Rufus Reid.
ENBURG...Samuel McComb,
John Irwin,
Andrew Grier.
N.....David Reinhardt,
Alfred M. Burton,
M. Hoke.
RFORD....Edmund Bryan,
John G. Bynum,
John McEntire.
.....Roderick Murchison,
John Hardin,
J. M. Nye.
.....Robert C. Pearson,
Isaac T. Avery,
James C. Smith.
.....Josiah Cowles,
Nathaniel Boyden,
R. H. Parks.
.....William P. Waugh,
Thomas J. Bouchelle,
W. C. Emmett.
.....M. R. Moore,
C. H. Matthews,
Peter Critz.

nfidently believed, that the gentlemen
ill take a deep interest in this work,
its completion will unlock the riches of
and regenerate a large section of North

nce securing the subscription of the
construction of the Road to the Yadkin
wo branches will be rendered certain.
ne for action has arrived; will the people
est and the Cape Fear forego the advan-
red to their acceptance? Let every man
he can, and this work will go on.
E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
tteville and Western Rail Road Company.
e Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and
rough papers, will please publish this
[26tf.]

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

by the Crate, assorted,

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf.*

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.

Frances S. King, vs. Wm. Henry King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, that the said Defendant, Wm. H. King, be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte,* and decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1836.
29 HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

STEAMER CLARENDON
And Two Boats.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
C. J. ORRELL, *Ag't.*
Feb. 22, 1836. 29-tf.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837 28

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA
Rail Road Company.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;

At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;

At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;

At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or a ny three of them;

At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thos. D Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;

At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;

At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;

At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;

At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;

At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

February 12, 1837. 28 6w

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
Lafayette Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, an assortment of articles in his line of business, consisting of—Saunders' best Razor Straps; Emerson's ditto; old English Razors, (Rattlers;) Cologne Water; Saponaceous Compound, a superior article for shaving; Bears Oil; Macassar ditto; Tooth Brushes; Hair Brushes, (pocket;) Otto of Rose Soap; a large variety of other kinds of ditto. An assortment of Collars, corded and plain Linen Bosoms, &c. &c. Plain Bombazine Stocks, and with bows; Satin do.

He takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies that he has provided himself with a fashionable and large assortment of

Frizzetts, Curls and Ringlets,

Selected with great care by an experienced hand in this line.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1837. 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver; do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
January 4, 1837.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 1, 1837. 30tf

Office of the North Carolina Arsenal, *Fayetteville, 1st March,* 1837.

LABOURERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will give constant employment and the highest per diem wages to thirty able-bodied LABOURERS, to be engaged in the various operations connected with the erection of the North Carolina Arsenal.
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord. Dep't. U. S. A.
30tf *Comd'g N. C. Arsenal*

J. A. PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27-3t

Notice.

THAT whereas my wife KITTY BLACKMAN, has left my *Bed* and *Board* without any just cause, this is to give notice that I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this notification, Feb. 24, 1837.
MOORE BLACKMAN.
Johnston County, N. C. Feb. 24. 30 3tpd.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.
February, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GEN. JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow Citizens: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered: and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and, I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen.—The Federal constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north,* and the *north* against the *south,* and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic: if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie would hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the U. States should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundary marked out for it by the constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demand from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effect of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people

this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, and in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the constitution The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their grains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the labouring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far enlightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to forsee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country. But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited, in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the labouring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this class as far as practicable from the impositions of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the labouring classes of all other nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry, in peace, is the source of our wealth; and their bravery, in war, has covered us with glory; and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone, of the paper currency, are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although, in the present state of the currency, these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic away over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready, at all times, to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependants, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin, upon any city or section of the country as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the U. States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of a few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution: The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behoves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society —and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the U. States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object: but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell. ANDREW JACKSON.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of a bill which passed both Houses of Congress by majorities of considerably more than two to one; which was sent to the President of the United States several days before the end of the Session for his approbation; but which he neither approved nor disapproved, but withheld from the action of Congress, and thus evaded the injunctions of the Constitution, and defeated the bill:

An Act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenue of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, required to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to effect a collection of the public revenues of the United States, whether arising from duties, taxes, debts, or sales of lands, in the manner and on the principles here in provided; that is, that no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money payable for lands, shall be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, under the following restrictions and conditions in regard to such notes, to wit: from and after the passage of this act, the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars shall be received on account of the public dues; and from and after the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars shall be so receivable; and from and after the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the like prohibition shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing bills or notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no notes shall be received by the collectors or receivers of the public money which the banks, in which they are to be deposited, shall not, under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, agree to pass to the credit of the United States as cash: *Provided,* That, if any deposite bank shall refuse to receive and pass to the credit of the United States as cash any notes receivable under the provisions of this act, which said bank, in the ordinary course of business, receives on general deposite, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to withdraw the public deposives from said bank.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit receivers or collectors of the dues of the Government from receiving for the public lands any kind of land scrip or Treasury certificates now authorized by law, but the same shall hereafter be received for the public lands in the same way and manner as has heretofore been practised; and it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make any discrimination in the funds receivable between the different branches of the public revenue, except as is provided in this section.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this bill did originate in the Senate.
ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

In the Globe of yesterday morning we find the following publication of a paper, explanatory of the fate of the above bill, which the President did not address to the body in which the bill originated, but has caused to be published in the official paper:

Reasons of President Jackson for not acting definitely on the bill entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States."

The bill from the Senate entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States" came to my hands yesterday at two o'clock P. M. On perusing it, I found its provisions so complex and uncertain, that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on several important questions, touching its construction and effect, before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subject immediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at five o'clock P. M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill, and a distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should it become a law, would be yet a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely coincident with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper, in a matter of such vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretations, and more especially as I have not had time, amid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill, without acting definitely thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper; with the opinion of the Attorney General, and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, March 3, 1837, ½ before 12 P. M.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1837.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1837.

An act to grant to the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Joint resolution granting a pension to Susan Decatur, widow of the late Stephen Decatur.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct a clerical error in the award of the Commissioners under the treaty with France of 1831.

An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown.

An act to change the title of certain officers of the Navy.

An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837.

A joint resolution directing the prompt publication of the annual statement of commerce and navigation.

An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1837.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act for the relief of Robert P. Letcher and Thomas P. Moore.

An act to authorize certain railroad companies to construct railroads through the public lands in the Territory of Florida.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1837.

An act to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States.

An act making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," passed the 3d day of March, 1835.

An act to admit the State of Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

An act to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

An act to suspend certain provisoes of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, 1832.

An act respecting discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes.

An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1837.

An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to provide for continuing the construction and repair of certain roads, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to authorize and sanction the sales of reserves provided for Creek Indians in the treaty of March 24, 1832, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act granting half-pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes."

An act making appropriations for building light houses, light-boats, beacon-lights, buoys, and dolphins for the year 1837

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the U. States."

An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen.

An act to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the U. States on the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania.

An act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain."

An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

[And thirty-nine other Acts of a private nature, generally for the relief of some single individual.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

The second session of the Twenty-fourth Congress has closed. Both Houses contained an admitted and strong majority of friends of the Administration, and the complaint, or the excuse, of last year, that at least in one branch the composition of the committees was unfavorable to the success of Administration measures, has had no foundation. The committees were all framed with undeviating regard to the strictest injunctions of party discipline.

With such majorities, and with committees so composed, WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE AT THIS SESSION?

In more than thirty years of acquaintance with Congress, we have never known a session so barren in valuable results. With great difficulty, and at the very last moment, most (but not all) of the common appropriation bills, it is true, were got through. So that the machinery of Government will go on. And ths short sentence describes almost the whole of the actual doings of the session, if we except the bill for increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, by adding two members to that body.

Congress has not reduced the revenue, the leading object presented to its consideration in the President's message at the opening of the session. It has not reduced the duties on importations; nor has it restrained the sales of the public lands.

The Treasury Order (the Specie Circular) of July 11th, 1836, so much, so universally, and so justly complained of, is not rescinded, repealed, or superseded. Both Houses, it is true, by very large majorities, passed an act, rescinding and superseding this obnoxious order; but the President neither approved it nor negatived it. He put it in his pocket. It was presented to him some days before the adjournment; but these days not being ten, he had a right, as he construes the Constitution, to do neither one thing nor another. He did not even inform the Senate, with whom the bill originated, that he had not time to consider the bill. He had, doubtless, abundant time; but, as the bill had passed both Houses by more than two-thirds of each, he probably foresaw, that if he returned the bill, with his objections, it would still be passed by the constitutional majority, and so become a law, without his consent. He chose, therefore, to hold it back from all further proceeding or action of Congress, and in that way to defeat it. We hold this to be the most exceptionable of all the modes of exercising the veto power, because it is the least responsible, and because it deprives Congress of an opportunity of exercising its constitutional authority of passing a law by the votes of two-thirds of each House, without the consent, or against the will, of the President. On this occasion, the strongly expressed, undoubted, and notorious will of much more than two-thirds of both Houses has been knowingly and intentionally disregarded. The will of one man has triumphed over the will of the People. This is the unquestionable and unquestioned *fact;* and we leave *commentary* to others, or to another occasion.

The whole number of Senate bills not acted upon by the House was about *one hundred and twenty.*

Of the private bills, not acted on, the number is large, we believe, beyond all former example. The number reported in the House of Representatives, and never acted upon in any manner, amounted to several hundred.

Treasury Order.—It will be seen by the letter of Gen. Jackson, that the late President has defeated the bill and the wishes of the people, not by a veto—but by submitting it to B. F. Butler, his cunning lawyer, for reasons, and then sending the PAPER to the Secretary of State's office. This is another outrage added to the catalogue. Well might Henry Clay say in the Senate—"It is the last day (thank God for all his mercies) of the administration of Andrew Jackson." The people will respond "Amen."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Among the measures of the last [illegible] a bill, passed (as far as we know [illegible] objection) by both Houses of Con[illegible] approved by the President of the [illegible] of which the following is a copy:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the Secre[illegible] Treasury be directed to accept the ter[illegible] ment proposed by the President and [illegible] the Bank of the United States under [illegible] vania charter in their memorial to Co[illegible] sented at the present session, for the [illegible] the United States of the capital stock [illegible] them in the late Bank of the United St[illegible] final adjustment and settlement of the [illegible] nected with or arising out of the same [illegible] such obligations for the payment of th[illegible] stalments in said proposed terms [illegible] mentioned as he may think proper: *Pro[illegible]* nothing herein contained shall prejudi[illegible] in any way the question between the [illegible] ernment of the United States and the [illegible] United States respecting the claim fo[illegible] account of the protest of the bill [illegible] drawn on the French Government."

Our readers will perceive, on [illegible] amination of this bill, that it is a [illegible] refutation of the doctrine of the [illegible] of the United States on sundry [illegible] and especially in the paper re[illegible] President of the United States [illegible] net in September, 1833, on the [illegible] the Bank of the United States, [illegible] quent message to Congress, and [illegible] sons" given by his direction fo[illegible] moval of the public deposites, [illegible] hardly have been expected, in [illegible] of things, that the antidote should [illegible] overtake the bane. We were [illegible] point out the inferences to be [illegible] from this bill, when we met with [illegible] the National Gazette, in a conden[illegible] as follows:

"1. *The act directs*—not authoriz[illegible] directs—the Secretary to do what [illegible] ed to do—settle with the bank, [illegible] previous re-payment of the damag[illegible] French bill, and settle with the [illegible] the terms stated in its own memo[illegible]

"2. He is to settle, not with [illegible] bank, but with 'the Bank of the [illegible] under the Pennsylvania charter.'

"3. It thus *recognizes the existe[illegible] validity of that charter.*

"4. It receives $115 58 for every [illegible] in a bank which the President pron[illegible] *to be insolvent.*

"5. *It takes the obligation* of [illegible] bank [the charter of which he has [illegible] ought to be annulled] for eight [illegible] dollars, and *trusts it for four ye[illegible]*

Mr. Peyton.—This talented [illegible] pendent representative of the pe[illegible] worthy of the Republic in its bes[illegible] is said to have uttered a most wi[illegible] vective against Mr. Speaker Polk [illegible] *ing* the Whitney Committee. [illegible] tion of men who heard it, it is described [illegible] passed;—we find it noticed brie[illegible] N. Y. Star:

"Mr. Peyton in presenting his re[illegible] for leave to bring in a bill, inhibiting [illegible] ry of the Treasury from making an[illegible] vate disclosures, with regard to the[illegible] the Treasury, or of the Deposite Ba[illegible] nected therewith. He was refused p[illegible]

"Mr. Peyton made a most interesti[illegible] upon this occasion. He commented [illegible] mendous severity on the conduct of the [illegible] er, who had *packed* an administration Co[illegible] to investigate alleged abuses of the Adm[illegible] tion, and he reflected upon the mode in [illegible] the whole investigation had been pursu[illegible] represented the Committee as having [illegible] bled at the feet of the Executive, and [illegible] bled before *Reuben M. Whitney,* who [illegible] permitted to set them at defiance. In [illegible] of his remarks Mr. Peyton had occasi[illegible] out a hint containing the sketch of [illegible] willing to debase himself so low, as to [illegible] to a place of responsibility, by even [illegible] and abandonment of principle, was at[illegible] ling to *act* contemptibly, when he h[illegible] that place." The allusion was very [illegible] told home."

We are authorized to state that Ba[illegible] ton, one of the Representatives in [illegible] from the State of Tennessee, decl[illegible] considered a candidate for the [illegible] gress.—*Nat. Int.*

The Currency Bill.—The Na[illegible] zette, in speaking of the manner [illegible] the late dictator smothered the [illegible] bill, holds the following just langua[illegible]

The conduct of that extraordinary per[illegible] to the currency bill, exhibits his usual [illegible] without his usual manliness. Afraid [illegible] back, lest it might be constitutionally [illegible] spite of the *veto,* he availed himself of the [illegible] period of the session silently to smother [illegible] ing to the last that even in a case (under [illegible] extreme construction of the act of 1816 [illegible] ful prerogative, the opinions of the repr[illegible] of the people should have no weight [illegible] individual ordinance, and that he would [illegible] vantage of an accidental contingency [illegible] their ultimate action upon a subject in [illegible] constituents are deeply interested, and [illegible] they are fully acquainted.

The *Farewell Address*—a pap[illegible] abounding with party-slang and [illegible] ism, and at the same time se[illegible] claim for its author to a rivalry [illegible] Father of his Country, outrages [illegible] majesty of virtue. No Presid[illegible] Washington—neither an Adams, [illegible] son, a Madison or Monroe, was [illegible] tuous enough to attempt to bring [illegible] repute the solemn admonitions of [illegible] was "first in Peace, first in War, [illegible] in the hearts of his Countrymen," [illegible] lowing his example. Those great [illegible] triotic men were content to re[illegible] public life without ostentation—[illegible] without seeking to impair the rev[illegible] niversally felt for the farewell ad[illegible] Father of his Country. But the [illegible] cumbent of the Presidency, de[illegible] their sense of delicacy, and puf[illegible] flatterers with a vain conceit of his [illegible] ance, presumptuously dares to [illegible] "where angels feared to tread." [illegible] blushingly and seemingly uncon[illegible] the thousand enormities of whi[illegible] been guilty, reads to his country[illegible] litical diatribe, and dignifies it wi[illegible] pellation of a "*Farewell Address*"

The bitterest enemy of Andrew [illegible] could not desire to see him pl[illegible] more unenviable attitude than in [illegible] with George Washington.—*Rich[illegible]*

"He [Whitney] is fit neither for [illegible] nor earth."—*Petersburg Intellig[illegible]*

The proper course, then, is to [illegible] him between the two.

"I wear no collar."—*Senator [illegible]*

You wear a cravat sometimes [illegible] you Senator?—*Lou. Jour.*

L.—From the Globe, March 9.

MENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
the advice and consent of the Senate.
XSETT, of South Carolina, to be Se-
.

Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to be En-
nary and Minister Plenipotentiary to
is Majesty the Emperor of all the

EATON, to be envoy Extraordinary
Plenipotentiary at the Court of His
ing of Prussia.
. Haywood, of North Carolina, to be
ires to the King of Belgium.
RANCHE, of Louisiana, to be Charge
he Republic of Texas.
. Chew, of Pennsylvania, to be Se-
Legation of the United States to the
ajesty the Emperor of all the Rus

RY to be Marshal for the District of

N BUREN to be Secretary under the
the act to reorganize the General
proved the 4th day of July, 1836.
be Surveyor of Public Lands ac-
reaty with the Chickasaw Indians.
Branch Mint, at Charlotte, N. C.
GIBBON to be Assayer.
. BOLTON to be Coiner.

FROM THE SAME.

ker Polk and Major Donelson
o Washington to accompany his
ral Jackson, on his return) left
the yesterday's cars, and will
ertake the late President at
They will attend him to the

inations of William Smith, of
nd John Catron, of Tennessee,
s of the Supreme Court, have
ed.
nation of Mr. Ellis, to be Min-
ico, has also been confirmed.
heard of no nomination, as yet,
r to Austria.—*Nat. Intell.*

ate.—The Senate of the United
mbled at its called session on
R. M. Johnson, Vice President
ed States, took, in their presence,
office, and, being introduced to
of the Senate, addressed that body
remarks, of which we have not
to obtain a copy for publication
The new Senators in attendance
sworn in, and the Senate, after
he Inauguration of the President
ted States, adjourned to Monday.
Nat. Intelligencer.

y the Vice President of the Uni-
having withdrawn, according to
llow of the choice of a President
fore the adjournment, the Senate
to the choice of a President *pro*
d the balloting resulted in the
William R. King, of Alabama,
orable station.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, March 11.

nate.—At the close of Thurs-
ng, a committee was appointed,
of Mr. Wright, to announce to
ent of the United States that the
l got through its business, and
to adjourn, if he had no further
ation to make to them. Mr.
d Mr. Lyon were appointed a
accordingly.
y morning, at 10 o'clock, the
reported that they had discharg-
the duty thus confided to them, and had
eived for answer that the President had
further communication to make to them.

te adjourned *sine die.*

not heard of any particular ap-
made during the late Executive
he Senate beyond those we have
blished. Among the appoint-
learn, however, was *not* that of
to Austria. There was, per-
difficulty in making a selection
tion from the numerous candi-
e favor of the President, who
very few offices of value, to
among a great number of ex-
Besides, Austria has no diplo-
t here; and there was not the
y as in the case of Prussia,
has been long most respecta-
ted in this country. The ap-
Austria will, we suppose, be
time in the recess.
Nat. Intelligencer.

General Jackson takes home
hty thousand dollars. A friend
uainted with facts, informs us
ncipal part of the money is in
es Bank Notes. His hatred of
, it seems, could not get the bet-
terest.—*N. Y. Express.*

President of the United States,
ndrew Jackson, departed from
sterday, on his way to his resi-
nnessee, where we hope he may
mainder of his life in quiet re-
ional Intelligencer.

ite of Florida, long a delegate to
rom that territory, is about to
rom public life. In his valedicto-
e has this paragraph:—"At the
months and a half we find our-
eight hundred bills on the cal-
ing disposed of only five) in the
discussion of slavery in the ab-
bolition in the particular, which
eeded by a question of the con-
witnesses, summoned before a
testify concerning the corrup-
executive department! I have
re twelve years, and I say with
I never served in a Congress so
in morals and politics as the pre-
me honorable exceptions. There
which seems to prompt them to
ny sort, except the most degra-
impulses—party spirit and the
faction."

ent Bequest.—It is stated that
Mollet, Esq. of Dallas County,
has given $30,000 for the pro-
education in that part of the

al named Samuel C. Ball, re-
ped from jail at Richmond, Va.
out did Benton. Alone and sol-
rcerated by adversaries, and in
ss of midnight, this Ball set *him-*
ion.—*Phil. Gazette.*

The Indian Wars.

JACKSONVILLE, March 2.

An express leaving Fort Armstrong at Dade's battle ground, on Thursday last, and arriving at Black Creek on Saturday night last, brought intelligence that 98 Indians had come in and surrendered to Gen. Jesup. Among them, were Jumper, Alligator, Abraham and Little Cloud. Micanopy, the great pond Governor, had not come in but had sent his "talk" to the General. He says that he is unwilling to go West—that he has done fighting and will fight no more—that he is sick—that although he cannot consent to go West, he supposes the whites can send him where they please—so, we are told, ran his "talk."

The express also brought information that Oseola had been tried by an Indian Court Martial, for cowardice at the Wahoo Swamp—had been found guilty and degraded—deprived of his rank, and had retired from the main body of the Indians with but few followers—retired the Indians themselves knew not where.

It is the general opinion that the war is drawing to a close. When we hear upon good authority, that the head chief, Micanopy, has surrendered, and is in the camp of the General of our army, then we should unhesitatingly say that the war has closed—and that the fighting is done. We believe now, that there will be no more fighting, none of any account; but should the Indians refuse to surrender—separate into small squads, or scatter and secrete themselves in the swamps and hammocks, or everglades, it will be with infinite difficulty that our troops can find and capture them. We fear this will be the course which some of them will take.

THE CREEKS.

There is some hope, at this time, that the difficulties between our friends in Alabama and their troublesome neighbors will soon be brought to a final close. The spirit evinced by the whites and their determination to have the Indians removed forthwith, is the very thing to effect the object and restore peace and quiet to the country. It is unnecessary to talk of philanthropy and such kind of stuff to a people who are harrassed by day, and murdered, plundered and burnt out by night. Those at a distance who feel not the danger, are incompetent judges of the sufferings of the people, or of what measure of revenge they are justified in taking. For ourselves, we have long been of the opinion (whatever the sickly sympathies of others may prompt them to feel,) that the inhabitants of new Alabama, in the absence of all protection from the authorities of their State and the United States, are perfectly justifiable in rallying what force they can, and waging a war of extermination against every savage that refuses to remain within the piquets.

From a letter in the 'Alabama Journal,' we discover that there was an engagement on the 10th ult. near the line of Barbour and Pike counties, on Pea river, in which six Indians were killed and two whites wounded. The Indians were making their way in the direction of Conecuh river, intending, it was thought, to join a small settlement of neutral Indians on Black Water Bay in West Florida. On Sunday the 12th ult. the same Indians, having passed down Pea river, were attacked by nine citizens, who were forced to retreat, having lost one man by the name of Faircloth. They were pursued by the company, that had first engaged them on the 10th, until their trail left the swamp and took to the open pine woods, when it was lost.

We are informed that companies of citizens from Russell and the adjoining counties, are constantly in motion, to discover the hiding places of the outlaws with a view to restrain their depredations. Things are, we think, in a fair way to restore safety to the settlers. Preparations are actively making, by the emigrating contractors, to take the Indians away, and no danger seems to be felt for the future unless those that went with Jessup to Florida, are suffered to return. This the government ought by all means to prevent. They can be sent as easily from Tampa Bay to Mississippi, as from Tuskegee. Their families, such as have any, can be sent to Mobile or New Orleans, where they can meet the warriors and go their way in peace. This course, we hope, will be pursued in their removal, and will, whilst it can do the Indians no harm, give confidence, security and satisfaction to the whites.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 11.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The news boat of the New York Daily Express came to hand early this morning, bringing the Editors of the Express complete files of English papers to the close of January.

The house of Medley, Scott and Co., extensive bill-brokers, stopped payment on Friday, in London.

Parliament.—Parliament opened on Tuesday, the 31st January. The reformers were in high spirits.

Failure of the Cotton Crop in Surat.—By the Tweed, Capt. Smith, letters have been received in town, from Surat, stating the failure of the cotton crops in that district. The supply, as compared with the season of 1836, it is estimated, would show a deficiency of 40,000 bags. The prices of cotton had advanced, for the finer descriptions, 3 roupees, for inferior sorts 1 roupee.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 28.

A large import and a languid demand throughout the week have increased the flat appearance of the market, noticed in our last, and, consequently, prices generally have been unsteady.—The new crop of American is selling at a decline of ⅛d to ¼d, and to quit old Cottons ¼d to ½d per lb. reduction must be submitted to. Egyptian has been offered freely at lower prices, and the quotations of last week cannot be readily obtained for Surat. In other kinds there is no change of moment. Exporters have taken 280 Bengal, and 70 Surat; speculators nothing. The import this week is 54,646 bags, and the sales reach 11,550 bags.

We have had a quiet Cotton market to-day, and but little business has been done, the sales not exceeding 1500 bales at yesterday's prices, namely, 200 Egyptian 13¾d to 16d; 100 common Pernam 11d; 50 Maranham 11¼d; 150 Laguira 9¾d; a few Surats 5½d to 7¼d; remainder American from 8d to 10¼d.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1837.

Farewell Address.—We publish this week the whole of Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address, which has been well described as an epitome of his annual Messages, Vetoes, and Protests, of the last eight years. We believe it may likewise be said with truth, that all that is good in its precepts, has been violated in the practice of the said Andrew Jackson. We do most heartily rejoice that his reign is over; for the country cannot be worsted, and we shall be egregiously mistaken if it be not greatly the gainer by the change. It is said, and we hope truly, that the Kitchen Cabinet loses its power along with the old dynasty.

The Editor of the Standard cannot bring himself to render to Mr. Calhoun the simple act of justice suggested in our paper of the 2d inst. but prefers to keep his readers in the dark as to the real state of the case, whilst he repeats what he knows to have been disproved, by honorable men of his own party, viz: that Mr. Calhoun had made a charge against the President. Messrs. Walker and Grundy state positively that they had listened attentively to Mr. Calhoun, and that they did not hear such a charge; and yet the Standard will insist upon it that the charge was made. We are not surprised at the course of the Standard; for we know it to be an avowed principle with some editors of that party, to publish nothing but what accords with their own political views. They owe nothing to truth, nothing to justice, nothing to the enlightenment of the public mind,—but every thing to party.

Wilmington Advertiser.—Frederick C. Hill, Esq. has become the publisher and Editor of the Advertiser. It gives us pleasure to welcome a gentleman of so much taste and talent to the Editorial corps, and to anticipate the complete success with which we trust his labours will always be crowned.

Bank of Cape Fear.—At the meeting of the Stockholders, at the Bank in Wilmington, on the 8th inst. E. L. Winslow, Esq. of this town, was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, Secretary.

It was resolved to accept the increase of Capital granted by the late Legislature, and to open Books, on the 6th of April ensuing, for subscriptions to the amount of $400,000, being the whole of that part of the increase not reserved to the State.

Fire at Norfolk.—An extensive fire occurred on Market Square, in Norfolk, Va. on the 4th inst.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We are under obligations to Mr. White, the Publisher and Editor of this beautiful periodical, for the February No. just issued.

B. R. Hines, Esq. (formerly a resident of this town, and then engaged here in the Printing business,) now Attorney at Law, has been elected County Solicitor of the County of Edgecombe, N. C.

The last act of the Reign of King Andrew.—The President's "bastard veto" of the currency bill was written 15 minutes before the expiration of his term of office, "as he understands it," that is at a quarter before 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of March; and may be supposed to be the last act of his reign; and well did it become him, who had set laws and constitution at defiance, whenever they came in contact with his will, to close his career by an insult to Congress, a disregard of the will of the people, and a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The following article from the National Gazette places the history of this transaction in a plain and concise view:

"To us it appears that great as was the indignity offered to Congress by the supposed suppression of an act passed by a majority so considerable, the form of action upon it, now made public, constitutes a still greater contempt. It in fact appears that the bill is actually *vetoed*, not according to constitutional forms, not according to any law or precedent hitherto known to the executive, but on an appeal from Congress to the Attorney General; and that the reasons of the *veto*, instead of being returned with the bill to the House in which it originated, *are lodged in the Department of State*, and sent out to the country through the columns of the Globe. What is the history of this strange transaction? The moment Congress adjourned last summer, the act of 1816 was superseded by a Treasury ordinance intended to carry out certain peculiar views of the President in relation to currency. He had been silent about the necessity of legislation during a remarkably long session, nor once hinted to Congress that a new construction would be placed on the act in question. Immediately after Congress re-assembled in December, a distinguished Senator introduced a measure to repeal this illegal order—that measure was fully discussed in both houses and a bill involving most of its principles finally passed by large majorities.—The objection was not taken to it that its provisions could not be executed, Mr. Cambreleng's amendment, which was lost, being directly intended to give the Secretary the discretion which the bill took away. During the whole period (all the session) the President had the provisions of the bill within his reach. He and the whole cabinet council might con it line by line.

When therefore it came to him three or four days before the close of the session he ought to have been familiar with its provisions. He, however, could not satisfy his conscience concerning it without a legal opinion, and on Friday *at 5 o'clock* he was in possession of that opinion. As it coincided with his own, what had he to do but to send back the bill with the objection started by himself and sustained by Mr. Attorney General? The two Houses might then decide constitutionally whether the reason was weighty enough to induce them to retreat from their position. Moreover, they might have amended the defect. But then what would have become of the President's theory and the President's omnipotence? Accordingly at a quarter before twelve o'clock, a bastard veto is placed where it has no right to remain, the two Houses are cheated out of their constitutional right, and the President gets all the advantage of putting the bill in his pocket and all the credit of having given reasons for not signing it.

THE FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We believe there is but one sentiment in the counties of Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Surry, Davidson, Randolph, Chatham and Guilford, on the subject of this Road, and that is, if it shall be so located as to strike the River above the mouth of Abbott's Creek, the residue of stock will be forthwith taken by these counties. Otherwise, the amount of subscription will be exceedingly small. We have not heard of a dollar being subscribed to the absolute subscription: we find also, that most of those interested in the work, are opposed to a conditional subscription, they fear, if one section of the country commences with conditions, that another will with another, and a different one, so that at last there will be interminable dissent on. We think with them this far, that unless the whole West can unite in one and the same condition, it is better to have none at all. Under the present state of things, we cannot urge too strenuously upon the Directors to have the surveys and estimates completed at an early day: all eyes are turned with eargerness to the expected Report of Major McNeill: until that comes out, it will be useless and vain to press any subscription of any kind. The people hereabouts are unwilling to take a leap in the dark: They say, they want a reasonable assurance that the Report will favor the great grain growing counties of the West: should that be done the work will proceed with the certainty of existence; should it not be done, it will have to be executed with other means than theirs. Such is the growing confidence in the northernmost route, that we believe the whole stock would be taken in one week, should it be found practicable. We know of several large subscribers to the condition, who would double their subscriptions, and several others who would make large additions to the amount taken by them: The Towns of Greensboro' and Lexington, with the rich territories of Abbot's Creek, Swearing Creek, Carroway, Uwharie, Little River and Deep River, containing as able a population as any to the same extent in North Carolina, we are assured will go in liberally, if a point as high up as the mouth of Abbot's Creek can be made the first terminus. There is no country not a mile that we know of on the routes now undergoing a survey that can compare with these sections which all lie sufficiently near the upper route.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Surplus.—It seems that the Van Buren majority in the Senate, rather than restore to the people the money collected from them, and not wanted for the legitimate purposes of Government, preferred the destruction of a bill containing a great many important items; and this too, after the distinct manifestation of popular will as expressed by the House of Representatives, to say nothing of the numerous other channels, through which the wishes of the people have been conveyed. In the last Legislature of North Carolina, the principles of the Distribution bill were sanctioned by an *unanimous* vote of the House of Commons, and, in the Senate, there was only *one* dissenting voice. And yet, our Senators, to the last, voted against a distribution clause, the effect of which would have been to put thousands into our coffers. It is ridiculous to talk of the Right of Instruction, if such decided expressions of the popular sentiment are to be disregarded and contemned. He who is willing to trust millions with the Deposite Banks, rather than divide it amongst the people lest, forsooth, they may corrupt themselves, may be a very good partizan, but can lay no claim to the character of an enlightened Statesman.—*Raleigh Register.*

New Cotton Factories.—We learn from the Citizen, Asheborough, N. C., that a Cotton Factory is rapidly progressing at the Cedar Falls on Deep River, about six miles North East from that place, and that it is likely the machinery will be in complete operation sometime during the present Spring.

The Factory at Mocksville, Davie county, has recently been put in operation by steam power.

Steam Saw Mill.—Our townsman Mr. Harper Lindsay, has a few days ago commenced operations at his steam Saw Mill in the outskirts of our town. The engine at present propels two saws. It is the intention of the proprietor to add wool carding machines, and, if we are rightly informed, a Grist Mill besides, by the same power, as the engine is of a class sufficiently large for the purpose. The entire concern is extremely snug and substantial, reflecting much credit on its projector.
Greensborough Telescope.

Abuse of Posterity.—Mr. Sevier, Senator from Arkansas, says Col. Thomas Hart Benton is so greatly beloved in the west, that the people are naming their children after him. Poor children! They will never be able to rid themselves of a bad name. It was sufficiently cruel to call them Andrew Jackson.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.—Letters have been received from Frankfort, (Ky.) stating that the *conditions* imposed by the Senate to the amendment of the Charter, as the same passed the House of Representatives, have been on reconsideration, *stricken out*, and the amendments to the Charter as proposed by South Carolina and agreed to by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, have finally passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 11. The Charter has therefore been amended so as to impose upon the Company no obligation to carry the Road further than Lexington, to entitle Kentucky to no more than three Directors and one local Board, and to dispense entirely with the three Directors from the State of Ohio.
Charleston Mercury.

"The friends of the administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the Tariff and the Revenue—but they will not relax their efforts.
Enquirer.

"Baffled" indeed! This is plausible, truly! With a decided majority in both Houses of Congress to talk of being "baffled!" Rather say the friends of the administration have cheated the people; because it was in their power to reduce the tariff and the revenue to any amount.

But they will not relax their efforts! This has been the song for the last 18 months. He must be a very innocent whom it can any more dupe.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

There is a general feeling of joy manifested at the receipt of the news that General Jackson has left Washington. All capitalists believe that the financial concerns of the government cannot be worse managed, than they have been under his direction. The Treasury Order is virtually vetoed by the President. It is now said that Mr. Van Buren will modify the order himself, and thus put things on a better footing. If he is governed by the interest of the country it is a reasonable hope; but as he has always been controlled by party, it is hardly to be expected that any change will take place.

Southern merchants begin to throng our city—they buy very sparingly however.—The trade generally have shortened their credits. Last season a year and fifteen months were given without hesitation—six and nine months are now the extent, except in extraordinary cases. The merchants are suffering great inconvenience from the fact that large amounts of Bills and Notes are returned from the South protested. North and South Carolina and Georgia have paid up well. Alabama and Mississippi have met their engagements badly. The credit of merchants from these two States must consequently suffer.—*Express.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ERIE.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we announce, to-day, the arrival of the long looked for packet ship Erie, Captain Funck. Captain F. experienced the gale of the 25th of December, on the coast of France, but had no difficulty in keeping clear of the shore.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Celebrations of the Fourth of March.—The celebration of the 4th, by "the party," in New York, was rather a failure. It was advertised that 500 guns would be fired. They were probably air-guns, as we heard none of them. In the evening a motley assemblage of people, who within the last fifteen years have been of all sorts of politics, met at Tammany to spend a portion of their salaries in eating and drinking. But it was a sorry affair. Not so in Buffalo, however. True, we have not received any account of the celebration. But they were making great preparations. In proof of which assertion we quote the following advertisement from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 2d:—

WANTED!—By "the republican party" of Buffalo, by the 4th inst. one common sized earthquake, three volcanoes, aurora borealis, two comets, six tornadoes and twenty-six meteors—all warranted sound and free from blemish, and the aurora and meteors to present a scroll, with the words, in *gold* letters, "*The Glory is Departed!*"—all of which are to be fired off in honor of the exit of "the Greatest and Best" from the federal city. ☞ Proposals may be sent in to any of the office-holders, present or expectant.

N. B. An extra price will be paid for a shower of "shooting stars."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 12th, 1837, Steamer Wilmington, of the New York line, with boat Fayetteville in tow, with Goods for G. S. Hodges, T. J. Jordan, C. P. Mallett, Peck & Deming, B. Beach, J. Dodd, A. Owen, E. J. Hale, Willkings & Belden, of this place; and large lots of Machinery for Messrs. Elliott & Hervy, of Randolph, and Henry Humphreys, of Greensborough.

Also, on the 11th, Steamer Clarendon, with Goods for Blake & Steel, P. P. Johnson, Jas. Martine, James Dodd, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, Nott & Starr, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, John Burke & Son, L. Mallett, A. M. Campbell, C. J. Orrell, Hart & Fuller, H. Erambert, Jas. Sandy, G. W. Regland, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, P. Pearce, Curtis & Myrover, A. McLauchlin, Gardner & McKethan, D. D. Salmon, John M. Dobbin and J. Kyle, of this place; and for E. F. Lilly, Marsh & Rives, John Murphy, McAdoo & Scott, A. W. Wetherly, E. W. Carathy, M. Clark, Evans, Horn & Co., John Haughton, Wm. Boylan, Judge Cameron, Levin Lane and Gov. Dudley, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 14th, Steamer Clarendon, with freight and passengers.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, ROBERT, son of the late R. C. McMaster, aged about 6 years.

In this county, on Sunday the 3d instant, Mr. ARCHIBALD McNISH, aged 70 years, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, but for nearly forty years a resident of this county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 16.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	38 a 42
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	12 a 14	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	90 a 95	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45a 50	Whiskey,	55a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25a 30

Wilmington Market.—Turpentine $2 60; Tar 1 65; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 to 22 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards, 10 00 to 12 00; Flooring do. 17 00 to 17 50; Scantling 8 00 to 9 00; Timber 9 00 to 10 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 22 00; dressed 32 00 to 35 00; barrel 13 00 to 14 00; R. O. rough, 12 50 to 14 00; do. Staves 16 to 18; Shingles, 3 75 to 5 00; Corn 1 12 to 1 25; Salt, coarse 28 to 32.

Stores & Dwelling Houses, TO RENT.

THREE STORES in the Brick Building at Liberty Point.

One Store and Warehouse on Hay street, 2 doors above the Hotel.

One do. opposite the Bank of the State.

A Dwelling House lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Moore, near the State Arsenal, with a large Lot, all in good repair.

A small Dwelling House near the Canal Bridge, on Ramsay street.

Apply to the Subscriber, at the Post Office.
JOHN MAC RAE.

February 14, 1837. 32-6t

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, which is very extensive and selected with great care, consisting in part of French, India and American Goods of every description.

Also, a general assortment of Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

A call is respectfully solicited from all.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 15, 1837. 32-6w

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henriette Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Hemans's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

For Sale,

125 Bags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 bbls. Tanner's OIL,
15 tons assorted Swedes IRON,
3000 bushels Turk's Island SALT.

—*Also*—

200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME,

All of which we offer for sale on favorable terms.
YARBROUGH & RAY.

March 15, 1837. 32 4w.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

SADDLE BAGS.

THERE was left by a Negro Boy, with the subscriber this day a new pair of Saddle Bags, locked and filled. The owner can have them on proving property and paying for this advertisement, and applying to
JOHN H. PEARCE.

Feb 16 32-3t.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

The Charlotte Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Lincolnton Transcript, Rutherfordton Gazette, Greensborough Telescope, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Salem Scrap Book, Ashborough Citizen and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 3 weeks.

Hollow Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.

The Howell Works Company,
No. 238 Water, near Beekman street,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS, viz:

HOLLOW WARE of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 Tons, viz:

Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3 8 to 50 galls.		
Kettles, 15 sizes, from 3 8 to 18 gallons.		
Bakepans, or Ovens, 7 different sizes.		
Tea Kettles,	6	do.
Skillets,	6	do.
Flat Spiders,	6	do.
Covered Spiders,	2	do.
Griddles,	4	do.
Fire Dogs,	6	do.

WAGON BOXES, from 1 1-2 to 4 3 4 inches.
CART do. " 5 to 7 inches.
WOOD SCREWS, 50,000 gross, Iron and Brass, from 3 8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality and finish, and less than "*James*" imported prices.
SAD IRONS, assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs. each, for retailing.
TAILORS' and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted sizes.
SASH WEIGHTS, 100 Tons, assorted from 1 3 4 to 20 lbs.
BELLS for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to order—also, STEAM ENGINES, and other Machinery made to order.

☞ The above assortment of Goods is particularly recommended to the attention of SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favourable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one Establishment in the U. States.

Merchants, by forwarding a request per Mail, can have a printed Circular with description of Goods, Prices, and Terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by return of Mail. All Orders will receive immediate attention.

New York, March 7, 1837. 32-1m.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed:

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, And CROCKETT in Texas.

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

March 15, 1837.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

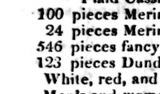
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

THE Subscriber is very desirous of closing his present business in this place, and offers for sale the following PROPERTY, viz:

5000 Acres of LAND, more or less, on Carver's Creek, with a newly built Saw Mill thereon and now in operation. There are two other Sites for Mills on said Land, a good DWELLING HOUSE, and several small Houses for Hands, a large Barn or Stable, and several good Springs.—The Land is about one half a mile from the Cape Fear river; the road is good to the river, and is 1½ miles from the Mill to the river; the Timber is very fine and in great abundance, and cannot be sawed in forty years; there is a great part of the Land said to be first rate for getting Turpentine; there is about 250 acres of it cleared, and most of it is good for the culture of Corn or Cotton; it may be divided in parcels with convenience; it is within 8 miles of Fayetteville, and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers; it is as healthy as any part of the County. As Tar and Turpentine are now very much in demand, and prices very good, it would be an object of speculation, as the owner will positively sell if he can. Also, the Mill on Beaver Creek, with 2600 acres of Land.—Also, the Tobacco Factory in Campbellton; a good Dwelling House, a large Store and Warehouse; one other small House; the Store and Warehouse are on the corner of the square and within two feet of the Railroad. Also, one acre Lot in town, with a large Stable thereon, known as the Mumford Lot. Also, one team of Mules, and one separate, or one team of Horses, and one separate, 4 Wagons, 6 pair of Timber Wheels, 4 pair of Oxen.

If the above Land will sell, all the Horses, Oxen, and Mules, and all the other articles will be sold.

MICHAEL McGARY.

January 26, 1837. 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,
Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased,

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

JUST RECEIVED, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington, Marryatt's Works complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hierogliphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 17, 1837. 24tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.

New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 14. 28tf.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

State of North Carolina

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1837.

James Quinn, Catharine Quinn, and others, vs. David Sloan and William Swinson, Adm'rs of David Quinn. } Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Rogers and wife Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, North Carolina, that the above-named heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D. 1837, then and there to shew how much they have been advanced, and wherefore the Negroes shall not be divided among the Petitioners, as prayed for in their Petition; otherwise the Petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and the Slaves divided accordingly.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.

[28] JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

GARDEN SEEDS

For sale at the Book Store.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2-tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24 tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.

January 28, 1837. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Just Received,

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
25 ½ do. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
10 hhds. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.

February 21, 1837. 29tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to, or forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JE...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & ... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fo...*

---

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old ... has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, ... by mutual consent on the 8th ... All persons indebted to said firm are ... make immediate payment to A. M. C... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HU...
LEVI HURL...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh...
for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses,

J. HUSKE.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ... late Miles Draughon, dec'd, ... September 1836, of Cumberland County Court, ... having claims against the Estate of ... ceased, are *hereby* requested to present ... the Subscriber within the time prescribed ... or this notice will be plead in bar of ... and all persons indebted to said Estate ... requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ... & JOHNSON, are hereby notified ... subscriber alone is authorized to settle ... and it is essential that the accounts ... settled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Ma... recently occupied by Arch'd Cam... tirely new and desirable STOCK of ... consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware ...

All of which will be sold low for ...

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. M...

September 19, 1836.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEB...

THIS spacious Establishment is ... erected upon its former site, ... of the commercial operations of ... rounded by more than 500 entirely ... Stores and Warehouses, occupying ... the great conflagration. This ... upon Pearl and Water streets, is ... a new and most improved plan, ... Exchange Room, extensive Dining ... & airy sleeping rooms, commodious ... steam power to elevate a supply of ... upper story, and for other purposes ... every convenience required to promote ... and comfort of Boarders. A guard ... constantly employed to keep ... premises in order and security. ... (the owner,) has spared no expense ... this Building, both in extent and style ... ture, equal if not superior to any ... in this country. This House will be ... plete in modern style, and re-opened ... of February, 1837. The undersigned ... proprietor) respectfully solicits the ... its old customers, and the public ...

JOHN ...

New York, Dec 18, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber ... Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro ... ISAAC, who formerly belonged to ... ell, of Bladen County, N. C. He is ... old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches ... black, has a blemish in one of his ... about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, ... rect. He is no doubt endeavoring ... Bladen county, where he has a wife. ... the above reward for his apprehension ... finement in the Jail at Fayetteville, ... information will be thankfully received ... Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by ... ber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, ...

ROBERT B. R...

February 1, 1837.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a ... named SANDY, belonging to ... the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough ... built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about ... age. The above reward will be paid ... prehension and delivery to me, or ... the Jail of Cumberland, at any time ... months from this date.

THOMAS ...

Cumberland County, Feb'y 15.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court ... BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with ... on the face. The finder will be liberally ... by leaving the same at this office, or ... Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, ... ed and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE ...

January 12, 1837.

Thomastown LIME

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE ...

February 9, 1837.